The passing of the Rowlatt Acts in igt[I]9_3 which gave powers of internment or trial without jury, led to Gandhi's declaring that non-cooperation should be resorted to. There were outbreaks of popular feeling in many parts of the country. Rioting in the Punjab and the killing of some Europeans led to the establishment of Martial Law. In Amritsar a crowd, many of whom were village men and women and children come in to the city for a festival, disobeyed an order and assembled for a meeting in a narrow place called Jallianwala Bagh, bounded on three sides by high walls. On their refusing to disperse, General Dyer gave the order to fire: 1,605 rounds were fired. Armoured cars were stationed outside; the people were unarmed and hopelessly trapped: 370 were killed and at least 1,200 wounded. The troops were not molested. The wounded were left unattended. The next day at Gujranwala bombs were dropped on rioters and a machine-gun used. A veritable reign of terror began. Floggings were common; people were maltreated unless they "salaamed" any European whom they might meet, and all who had occasion to pass down the street where the English woman Miss Sherwood was molested were made to *crawl.* Students were forced to report themselves to the police daily, having to walk miles in the burning heat.

I single out this horrible affair because in a way it had almost as disastrous an effect as the Mutiny. "The shadow of Amritsar lengthened over the fair face of India" (the Duke of Connaught). For some time the full account of what had happened was not known, but gradually it leaked out, to the disgust and rage of the whole country. Rabin-dranath Tagore gave up his knighthood and Gandhi returned his medals, denouncing the government as "satanic."

The Hunter Commission condemned Dyer.

His admission